

WORKING UNDER THE WATER

Efforts in the East River to Raise and Toss of Coal.

A Chapman derrick moored near the middle of East River, off Pier 40, is making an attempt to raise the sunken coal barge Emma of the South Amboy Gas Company, which lies in ninety feet of water loaded with 400 tons of coal. She was run down and sunk by a railroad ferryboat last December, and has remained there since, it being practically impossible to raise her except in the winter. The derrick has been anchored over her for three weeks, and attempts have been made to get lifting chains under each end, but owing to the swiftness of the current, the derrick is able to work only for a short time at each end of the barge. Mr. Johnson, the diver in charge of the work, said: "We are making an effort to raise the barge by derrick, but it will be too much weight. We calculated that the barge of 400 tons of coal originally in the barge only a little more than half would



METHOD OF RAISING A BARGE BY PONTON.

be there now. Upon investigating I found the barge almost intact. Our largest derrick is capable of lifting 125 tons, and the barge is only 125 tons. We will have seventy-five tons left in excess of what our derrick can do. Our next step is to place the lifting chains under each end of the barge, and it is a delicate work. We have to cut the barge in two, and our force pump, which is used to drive the water out of the barge, makes some progress. The diver cannot see anything at a depth of 90 feet and has to rely solely on the surface of the water. This fact, in addition to the extremely difficult for him to work at a depth of over sixty feet, makes the work painful and awkward as well as slow. When we succeed in

RULALA'S FIRST SUNDAY HERE

After an Early Morning Walk She Attends Church and Then Takes a Ride.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Infanta Rulala spent her first Sunday in the United States in the retirement of her hotel, excepting a brief walk, attendance upon church, and a ride in the afternoon. She arose early, and at 8:30, accompanied by her husband, Prince Antonio, and a lady in waiting, left the hotel, crossed the street to Lafayette Park, and took a short stroll about the walks. Admiring the trees and shrubbery, she was particularly interested in the mansion of the late Gen. Beale, one of the historic houses on the square, and scrutinized it closely. They were joined by Commander Davis, who had previously called at the Infanta's apartments. They went to St. Mac's, where the Infanta, who is a devoted Catholic, attended mass. It had been said that the Infanta would attend 11 o'clock services, and in consequence there was only the usual number of early churchgoers present. The contrast between the Infanta's last attendance at church was very marked.

After the services the party, under the escort of Commander Davis, went to the residence of the Infanta, where she was met by her husband, Prince Antonio, and a lady in waiting. They were joined by Commander Davis, who had previously called at the Infanta's apartments. They went to St. Mac's, where the Infanta, who is a devoted Catholic, attended mass. It had been said that the Infanta would attend 11 o'clock services, and in consequence there was only the usual number of early churchgoers present. The contrast between the Infanta's last attendance at church was very marked.

A STEPMOTHER'S HARD FATE

Connelly Beaten by Her Stepdaughters and Second Husband.

About three years ago Mrs. Betty Greenbaum, a widow with two children—George, aged 10, and Rose, aged 9—married Maurice Neuman, a tailor, who has a daughter, Yettie, 10 years old. From the first the two children of Mrs. Neuman and Yettie did not get along. On Wednesday Yettie asked her mother to allow her to go to the beach for a day. Mrs. Neuman, after consulting, left the house, which is at 244 East 44th street, on an errand. In her absence Yettie prohibited the two children from entering the house. When Mrs. Neuman returned, she found the girl drawing her hair out and beating her. Mrs. Neuman, when she returned, found the girl drawing her hair out and beating her. Mrs. Neuman, when she returned, found the girl drawing her hair out and beating her.

BURIAL OF THE BOLIVIAN GIANT

His Body in Belvedere Yard.

Jose Santos Mammal, the Bolivian giant, who died yesterday in the Grove plot in Cypress Hill Cemetery. The funeral services were conducted under the trees in the hospital yard by Miss C. M. Strong of the Spanish Congregational Church, assisted by Signor Edmund Martinez. Miss Strong read the funeral service in the little group under the cypress trees. The funeral services were conducted under the trees in the hospital yard by Miss C. M. Strong of the Spanish Congregational Church, assisted by Signor Edmund Martinez. Miss Strong read the funeral service in the little group under the cypress trees.

RAN INTO A POLICE SHERKANT

A New Rochelle Cycler Has a Tumble and a Surprise in Lexington Avenue.

George Werner, a young cycler of New Rochelle, was fined \$10 in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday by Justice McMahon on a charge of disorderly conduct. At 10 o'clock on Saturday night Werner was riding a bicycle on Lexington avenue. He had neither bell nor light on his wheel and rode at a rapid pace. At the Twenty-eighth street crossing Werner ran into Sergeant James Fagin of the Thirty-fifth street squad, sending him sprawling upon the pavement. Werner was unseated and thrown down by the shock. In regaining his feet he roughly abused Fagin, stating that he was a "big brute" and "a damned fool." He was taken into custody and turned him over to Policeman Cahill. Werner paid the fine imposed by Justice McMahon and set out again for New Rochelle.

New Publications.

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SCRATCHES HER RIVAL'S FACE

The Disgraced and Deported Wife of Mr. Paulhaus Gets a Little Revenge.

Charles F. Paulhaus of Newark, who was accused of deserting his young wife, who was disgraced by an explosion resulting from a chemical experiment, is now in jail. He was walking in Market street late on Saturday night with a young woman who lives in his parents' house, and to whom he is said to have transferred the affections which he had for his wife before her eye was put out and her face disfigured by his ignorant experimenting with chemicals at Jacksonville, Fla., while they were on their wedding trip. He got her to stir a liquid while he put in substances which buried his fingers in her hair and scratched her face with her hand. The young woman, whose name has not been divulged, fought with Paulhaus in his cell, and Paulhaus tried in vain to separate them. A crowd gathered, and Detective Sergeant Ben Staphy took Paulhaus to the police station. Paulhaus and his wife and child were taken to the police station. Just as Justice Kalish took his seat yesterday morning, when Mrs. Paulhaus was discharged, and her husband was committed to jail for twenty days. He is 20, and she says she is 18. She is the daughter of ex-Policeman Augustus Gardias.

Edgar L. Ridgway Improving.

President Edgar L. Ridgway of the State Emigration Commission, who was stricken with paralysis in his office last week, is reported last night at the Murray Hill Hotel to be much better and to be recovering rapidly.

MAINE INTELLIGENCE.

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Sanctuary No. 124 (Gov. Island 117) Bell Gate, 2 38

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CAUSES OF FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.

The Stock Exchange and Wall Street generally have recovered somewhat from the severe shock which they sustained at the beginning of the month, and bear the renewal of gold exports with great equanimity, but there are, as yet, no indications of a revival of speculative enthusiasm.

On the contrary, the financial condition of the West and the South is such as to inspire caution, if not alarm, and even in New England, notwithstanding the prosperity of its manufacturing industries, much discouragement prevails in consequence of the losses which investors have suffered elsewhere. If, on top of everything else, the Chicago Exposition down goes, the outlook for the future is not very bright. The gloomy feeling which pervades, more or less, the entire country will be intensified. We are not alone in our misfortunes. The rest of the world is not only in a worse condition than we are, but it has been so for a much longer time. The banking crisis in London, three years ago, was the last of a series of crises, the whole continent of Europe, and its effects are still far from having disappeared. The Argentine Republic, in which the Barinas sunk so many millions of pounds of their own money and that of their too credulous countrymen, is to-day no better off than when its bankruptcy was declared. There is a very good reason for fearing that the entire mass of Argentine securities held by the Bank of England against the unpaid \$4,400,000 of Barinas obligations which it joined with the other Great London banks in guaranteeing will prove insufficient for the purpose, and that the associated guarantors will have to assume the responsibility of the default. Numerous failures of Australian banks are the outcome of a revolution which began in the summer of 1890, and against which a struggle, proved by the event to have been unavailing, has ever since been kept up. Looking back from our present point of view over the course of events, it is rather surprising that we should not have taken warning from them and prepared ourselves for what has ultimately happened, but even in these days of steamers, telegraphs, and newspapers, most people are so occupied with their own affairs that they pay little attention to what is going on in remote parts, and only awake to a consciousness of disaster abroad when they feel their effects at home.

Financial depressions like the present are, as we all know, not infrequent, and while each of them has its peculiar characteristics, there are many features common to them all. They are preceded by seasons of great activity and apparent prosperity, followed by periods of comparative stagnation, and of which emerges another season of activity, to be followed in turn by another depression, and so on, over and over again. Evidently, they have one general cause, and the attempts which are often made to account for them by reference to special agencies, and to devise special remedies for the present, are based upon a partial understanding of their nature. Thus, the advocates of free trade ascribe them to protection, and say that they would disappear if all protective duties were abolished. Free silver men assert that they result from making gold the single standard, and the speech of Senator Jones at the Buenos Aires Monetary Conference, from which I quoted a paragraph last Monday, elaborates at length this evil consequence of the demonization of silver. Softer money men of the old greenback school say that an abundance of paper money is a sure safeguard against them, while conservative money men insist that the evil might only be the workings of the Sherman act. Allowing its full value to each one of these factors still leaves it unexplained why the alternations of buoyancy and depression which they are supposed to produce happen as well under free trade as under protection, in silver as well as in gold, in the United States as well as under the reign of metallic money, as well as under that of paper, and in places where there is no Sherman act as well as in that where there is.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

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